

THE TRIBUNE.

Attica and Buffalo Railroad.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

ALEXANDER, N. Y., 120 July, 1842.

SIR: I deem it necessary to correct the numerous misstatements of certain persons who are opposed to the construction of any Railroad from Batavia to Buffalo, and consequently hostile to the extension of the Tonawanda and the progress of the Attica and Buffalo Roads. There is one declaration, however, in an article in the Tribune of the 8th instant, over the signature of A., which is not only a gross misrepresentation, but which affects me personally. The writer of that article asserts that "Mr. Hawkins, who is President of the Company (Attica and Buffalo,) holds three or four shares, or did not four or five months since; just enough to enable him to be President." It is sufficient for me to say, that on the 30th of October last, the date of my first election, I subscribed for two hundred shares of stock, which I have ever since held. Mr. Rich is a resident of Buffalo, and not of Attica, and has never had any connection with the Company whatever. The Attica and Buffalo Road will be in operation in about six weeks from this time, when the traveling public will be enabled to form a correct opinion of the location. Very respectfully, your ob't servt,

HENRY HAWKINS.

We publish the above with great pleasure,

and are especially rejoiced to hear that the Attica Road will soon be completed, thanks to the energy and public spirit of Mr. Hawkins and other gentlemen engaged in its management. And now,

once for all, we give fair notice that we have determined *never again to admit a communication from the friends of one Railroad denoting the advantages of a rival Road on route.* It is insidious and wrong to write such, and invincibly subjects us to the necessity of publishing rejoinders. Let the friends of a public work set forth its advantages, and let their neighbors alone.—

Hereafter we give fair notice that if we see fit to publish an article in favor of any work, we shall claim and exercise the privilege of striking from it all reflections on any rival undertaking.

[Ed. Tribune.]

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes as follows of the results of the Exploring Expedition:

The universal opinion here on the subject of the conduct and results of the Exploring Expedition, is highly favorable to the officers who had charge of it. It has certainly given to Lieut. Wilkes a high reputation as an accomplished seaman, and an energetic and scientific officer.

He delivered before the National Institute a course of lectures, at the request of that body, on the subject of the expedition; which gave satisfaction and instruction to a numerous and enlightened auditory—among whom were Mr. J. Q. Adams, Mr. Poindexter, Mr. Woodbury, the members of the Cabinet, and many scientific gentlemen from every portion of the Union.

At the close of his last lecture the honorable Secretary of the Navy (Mr. Upshur) rose and addressed the assembly in the warmest terms of commendation of the successful labors and efforts of Capt. Wilkes, and the officers and scientific corps under his command. He adverted to one

fact which of itself spoke strongly of the skill with which the expedition had been conducted—that it had been of four years' duration—that it had visited the remotest quarters of the globe—traversed the most dangerous seas—survived the most impetuous coasts, and encountered the vicissitudes of every climate, with so little difficulty or loss.

The Secretary also remarked on the immense treasures in natural science which the officers of the expedition had collected, and transmitted to the government in such admirable order, and which now formed the basis of the Museum of the National Institute.

He commented also on Capt. Wilkes's report upon the Oregon Territory, and declared that this report was alone an ample compensation to the country for the whole cost of the expedition. He expressed the opinion, in fine, that the results of the expedition were highly valuable and honorable, not to this country alone, but to the cause of civilization in the world.

CROPS, &c.—Letters from Washington county, Pa., say that the fields of wheat, rye, oats and barley are ready for the sickle and will yield heavy crops. The meadows are excellent and the corn prospects well.

In Westmoreland county writers state that they have never seen the wheat or grass so good; the corn has improved very much the last two weeks, and now promises to be a good crop, as well as the oats and potatoes, the old stock of grain is nearly exhausted; there is a little more rain than is good for harvesting.

On the crops in Ohio the Cincinnati Chronicle says:

"The hills and dales, fields and fruits of Ohio, never looked more beautiful, nor the crops more abundant. What has been said of the great wheat crop is in no way exaggerated. Field after field of yellow grain meets your eye in every direction. The stalks stand very thick, and the heads are borne down with the weight. The harvest is over in the lower part of the Miami country. It is not injured the least, and the whole crop of Ohio will probably be gathered and housed without the loss of damage."

THE HARVEST IN LANCASTER CO., PA.—Our farmers are now in the midst of wheat harvest, and glorious weather they have, and have had for ten days past to gather in their crops. The rye in Lancaster County is pretty much all harvested; and one week more of this favorable weather will find the greater part of our wheat safely secured. The crops in this County have never been more abundant nor harvested in better order than this season; and if John Tyler does not veto the Tariff bill which will be passed in a short time by Congress, we shall next winter send to Massachusetts from this County fifty thousand barrels of flour, and bring back from our Yankee brethren as many yards of their broadcloth and muslins.

[Lancaster Examiner, 13th.]

THE WHEAT.—It is indeed a subject of rejoice to the farmer that the late rains have generally been followed by cool weather—thus averting the dangers foreshadowed from *rust*—that terror of the wheat farmer when his crop promises most luxuriantly. A friend in Genesee county writes us that some rust is soon there—but we guess there is as yet little cause for complaint. Where all promises so well, let us not mar the prospect by a premature grubbing.

[Roch. Ev. Post.]

THE CROPS.—Rye in this neighborhood never looked more promising, and many of our farmers have already commenced cutting. Wheat will not turn out as well as was expected in the early part of the season; but still there will be more than an average crop. Some of our farmers talk of cutting their wheat during the latter part of the coming week. Oats look well; but corn is in a poor and backward state. Not much to boast of in the way of fruit. The prospect for an abundant crop of potatoes is good. [Lycoming, Pa., Gaz.]

THE SPRINGS.—The warm and delightful weather for the last ten days, has brought large numbers of visitors to the place, which gives to our hotels a more brisk and lively appearance. There are nearly or quite as many people now in the village, as at any former season, so early in the month of July; and we have no doubt that within the next fortnight every boarding house will be filled to overflowing. The whole number of strangers now in the village is about 2000, and they are hourly increasing.

[Saratoga Sentinel.]

SMITH IN LOVE!—Who would have supposed that SMITH—yes, SMITH—even SMITH!—had ever worn in his bosom a heart susceptible of the "tender passion?" It's a fact, though, that he is, or once, or bewitched, and bedazzled by "love's young dream." Listen to his plaintive and touching melody in the last *Mourning Tunes* and Sonatas:

"I loved her—yes, I love her still—
For changed indeed this heart must be,
I could throw a cloud or chaff,
On the loved, hallowed memory.
And yet, no word I ever said,
Whispering my soft and silent thoughts,
And that, like George, I said 'go!'

Poor SMITH! But we don't believe his love was half so bad as he "lets on," or the "soft attachment" wouldn't have been broken by her "carent hair."

[Kalida Venture.]

FRESHET.—We are exceedingly glad to learn from the Norridgewock Press that a heavy rain fell on Friday in the valley of the Kennebec, above that place. Although some injury was done to the new planted crops, yet the rain had a most effectual benefit in raising the river.

On Saturday morning, the water of the Kennebec had swollen from three to four feet, and the logs were running as freely as we have seen them at any time during the present season. Quite a large number must already have found their way to market. The river on Monday had risen as high as five feet, and it is still up at a good "log-rolling" pitch, and will bring down a large quantity of timber which it was supposed before this rain would have lay over in another season.

[Bath (Me.) Telegraph.]

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—The report of emigration to Canada, which has been circulated abroad, seems to have had a tendency to distract some of the foreign emigration to Canada. Among the arrivals at Quebec on the 5th and 6th instant, were twenty ships, barks and brigs, bringing five thousand passengers, besides one large ship full of troops. The ship Independence brought 500 steerage passengers, and the ship Victoria 157, with ten in the cabin.

STAGE COACHES IN THE DESERT.—The London papers announce, by advertisement, the establishment of a stage-coach communication between Cairo and Suez! Here, says the London Atheneum, is the march of civilization. But a few years since it was supposed that canals or dromedaries, from their power of enduring thirst could alone traverse those arid plains and penetrate the solitude of the desert. Now we have hotels established at regular intervals with relays of horses, and a coach running, which performs the journey regularly in about eighteen hours.

The announcement at the close of the advertisement is: "Refreshments and provisions furnished in the desert at very moderate charges." [Ed. Tribune.]

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[Saratoga Sentinel.]

WALSH IN PARIS.—The following extract from the Paris Correspondent of the National Intelligencer enforces lessons that ought to be well learned and deliberately applied in this country:

According to official reports, the total of adjudicated bankruptcies in Paris in 1841 was seven hundred and fifty-eight. This number is not extraordinary, considering the multitude of dealers within the scope of the law: the competition for subsistence in so vast a capital; and the sanguine vivacity of the French temperament. In general moderation of desires and aims prevails even here with the mass of manufacturers and traders of every description—that moderation which the traveller finds more diffusive and in a more happy degree throughout the provinces: it is a common habit of being contented with slender means and sure enjoyment—with a simple existence exempt from feverish coveting and gnawing cares. I

I have lived here—yes, I love her still—
For changed indeed this heart must be,
I could throw a cloud or chaff,
On the loved, hallowed memory.
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